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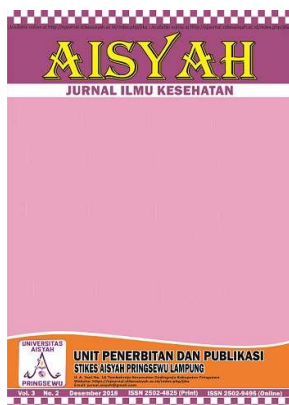
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## Skin Barrier using Aloe Vera and Olive Oil on Prevention of Incontinence Associated Dermatitis in Immobility Patients

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### ABSTRACT

Background: Incontinence Associated Dermatitis is an inflammation of the skin that occurs when urine or feces comes in contact with the perineum. The use of a skin barrier that contains moisturizers can prevent skin inflammation. The mechanism of action of moisturizers is found in aloe vera and olive oil, as well as accelerating wound healing, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial. Objective: To identify the effect of skin barrier aloe vera and olive oil on the prevention of Incontinence Associated Dermatitis in immobility patients. Methods: The study was a Quasi-Experiment post-test-only comparison group design. The population was newly admitted immobility patients without Incontinence Associated Dermatitis. A sample of 66 people was divided into the control group and the intervention group, sampling using purposive sampling, analyzed using the Mann Whitney and Kruskal Wallis tests. Results: The results showed that there were differences in the values of the three groups, namely the aloe vera, olive oil, and control groups ( $p = 0.003$ ), with the highest control mean value. Conclusion: This study revealed that immobility patients who were not given the skin barrier using aloe vera or olive oil experienced the most Incontinence Associated Dermatitis.

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### Kata kunci:

Aloe Vera  
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### ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Incontinence Associated Dermatitis adalah peradangan kulit yang terjadi ketika urin atau tinja kontak dengan perineum. Penggunaan skin barrier yang mengandung pelembab dapat mencegah peradangan kulit. Mekanisme kerja pelembab terdapat pada aloe vera dan olive oil, sekaligus dapat mempercepat penyembuhan luka, antiinflamasi, dan antimikroba. Tujuan penelitian: Untuk mengidentifikasi pengaruh skin barrier aloe vera dan olive oil terhadap pencegahan Incontinence Associated Dermatitis pasien imobilitas. Metode: Jenis penelitian adalah quasi-eksperiment dengan post-test only comparison group design. Populasi adalah pasien imobilitas yang baru masuk tanpa incontinence associated dermatitis. Sampel sebanyak 66 orang dibagi dalam kelompok kontrol dan kelompok intervensi, pengambilan sampel menggunakan purposive sampling, dianalisa menggunakan uji Mann Whitney dan Kruskal Wallis. Hasil: Menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan nilai ketiga kelompok, yaitu kelompok aloe vera, olive oil dan kontrol ( $p=0,003$ ), dengan nilai rata-rata kontrol paling tinggi. Kesimpulan: Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa pasien imobilitas yang tidak diberikan skin barrier aloe vera maupun olive oil paling banyak mengalami incontinence associated dermatitis.

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## Accuracy of ESI Triage, qSOFA Score and Their Combinations as a Predictor of Sepsis Prognosis

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### ABSTRACT

This study is to identify the combination of ESI, qSOFA and their combination as a predictor of sepsis prognosis. The research method was retrospective study design. Out of a total 2394 MRs of patients during that period, there were only 112 MRs met the inclusion criteria and then included in this study, consisted of 42 survival and 70 un-survival outcomes respectively. Among the un-survival group, there were 41 (58,6%) have ESI 1-2, and 29 (41,4%) ESI 3-5; also 21 (30%) qSOFA $\geq$ 2, and 49 (70%) qSOFA $<$ 2. The sensitivity of ESI to predict the unsurvive outcome was 71.4% and its specificity was 28.6%. Meanwhile, the sensitivity of qSOFA to predict the unsurvive outcome was 30% and its specificity was 85.7%. The use of combination of both to predict the prognosis was not significantly increase ( $p>0.05$ ). The sensitivity of combination of ESI and qSOFA to predict the unsurvive outcome was 61.9% and its specificity was 52.9%. So, low ESI-score seemed to be more relevant to predict the risk of unsurvival outcome than high qSOFA, but the low qSOFA is more relevant to predict the risk of survival outcome than high ESI-score. The combination of both is not significantly increase the accuracy of prognosis-predictor.

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### Kata kunci:

Emergency Severity Index (ESI)  
Quick Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (qSOFA)  
Prediktor  
Prognosis Sepsis

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### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi kombinasi ESI, qSOFA dan kombinasinya sebagai prediktor prognosis sepsis. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah desain penelitian retrospektif untuk membandingkan akurasi ESI dengan qSOFA. Data yang digunakan adalah seluruh rekam medis pasien di RS Sumberlagah Mojokerto, Jawa Timur, Indonesia. Kriteria inklusi adalah rekam medis pasien berusia > 18 tahun, data lengkap meliputi tekanan darah, HR, RR, SaO<sub>2</sub> dan kadar ESI pasien. Dari total 2394 MR pasien selama periode tersebut, hanya 112 MR yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan kemudian dimasukkan dalam penelitian ini, terdiri dari 42 hasil survival dan 70 unsurvival. Diantara kelompok unsurvival, ada 41 (58,6%) memiliki ESI 1-2, dan 29 (41,4%) ESI 3-5; juga 21 (30%) qSOFA 2, dan 49 (70%) qSOFA $<$ 2. Sensitivitas ESI adalah 71,4% dan spesifisitasnya adalah 28,6% untuk memprediksi unsurvive outcome, sedangkan sensitivitas qSOFA adalah 30% dan spesifisitasnya 85,7%. Kombinasi keduanya untuk memprediksi prognosis tidak meningkat secara signifikan ( $p>0,05$ ). Sensitivitas kombinasi ESI dan qSOFA adalah 61,9% dan spesifisitasnya adalah 52,9%. Skor ESI rendah tampaknya lebih relevan untuk memprediksi risiko hasil yang tidak bertahan hidup daripada skor qSOFA tinggi, tetapi skor qSOFA rendah lebih relevan untuk memprediksi risiko hasil kelangsungan hidup daripada skor ESI tinggi. Kombinasi keduanya tidak secara signifikan meningkatkan akurasi prediktor prognosis.

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## Experience and Quality of Life of Health Workers Infected with COVID-19 in Gunung Sitoli

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Quality of life  
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### ABSTRACT

The task of handling and caring for people infected with COVID-19 places the position of health workers in a high-risk group. Health workers not only face physical problems when infected, the mental burden due to fears of infecting family members while doing self-isolation, and the negative stigma that develops in the community. This research is a qualitative descriptive study using a phenomenological study design. The phenomenon studied is about the experience and quality of life of health workers infected with COVID-19 in Gunungsitoli City. The study was conducted from April to May 2021. In collecting data, researchers interviewed 10 health workers consisting of 2 doctors and 8 nurses. The processed data are displayed in narrative text. The results showed that infected health workers experienced stress and physical disorders such as fever, difficulty breathing, tired easily to digestive disorders that hindered physical activity and social interaction with family members. In this study, the role of psychological support from family and co-workers is quite important in improving the health status of patients who are self-isolating. Given the negative stigma toward patients and health workers infected with COVID-19, efforts to overcome the negative stigma require collaboration from the government, mass media, and religious leaders as well as community leaders.

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### Kata kunci:

Infeksi COVID-19  
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Tenaga kesehatan

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### ABSTRAK

Tugas penanganan dan perawatan orang yang terinfeksi COVID-19 menempatkan posisi petugas kesehatan dalam kelompok beresiko tinggi. Petugas kesehatan tidak hanya menghadapi gangguan fisik ketika terinfeksi, beban mental akibat kekhawatiran menularkan anggota keluarga saat melakukan isolasi mandiri dan stigma negatif yang berkembang di masyarakat. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan desain studi fenomenologi. Adapun fenomena yang diteliti adalah mengenai pengalaman dan kualitas hidup tenaga kesehatan yang terinfeksi COVID-19 di Kota Gunungsitoli. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan April hingga Mei 2021. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti mewawancarai sebanyak 10 orang tenaga kesehatan yang terdiri dari 2 dokter dan 8 perawat. Data yang telah diolah ditampilkan dalam teks naratif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tenaga kesehatan yang terinfeksi mengalami stress dan gangguan fisik seperti demam, susah nafas, mudah lelah hingga gangguan pencernaan menghambat aktivitas fisik dan interaksi sosial dengan anggota keluarga. Dalam studi ini, peran dukungan psikis dari keluarga dan rekan kerja cukup penting dalam perbaikan status kesehatan pasien yang isolasi mandiri. Mengingat stigma negatif terhadap pasien dan tenaga kesehatan yang terinfeksi COVID-19, upaya untuk mengatasi hal tersebut memerlukan kolaborasi pemerintah, media massa dan tokoh agama serta tokoh masyarakat.

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## Quality of Life Hemodialysis Patient and Caregiver: A Correlational Study During Pandemic Covid-19 on Indonesian Sample

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quality of life

### ABSTRACT

Pandemic COVID-19 has caused great panic and anxiety worldwide, including for patients dialysis who was reported a high number of mortality, decreased patients quality of life including for caregiver. This study aimed to investigate the correlation between quality of life among patients undergoing hemodialysis and caregiver, especially during COVID-19 in Indonesia. A cross-sectional study design has been adopted. An accidental sampling technique was employed in this study between June and December 2021. Short Form-36 and Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale were used to measure primary outcomes. Seventy-eight patients receiving hemodialysis and Seventy-eight caregivers were recruited. All of the patients had comorbidities (88.7%) and patients tend to be at a high level of depression and anxiety (53.2%), Middle level of depression and anxiety (30.4%). However, only a few (26.9%) caregiver had comorbidities, and all were without a high level of depression and anxiety. This study shows no correlation between the patient's quality of life and the family caregiver's quality of life during pandemic COVID-19, both from the physical ( $p=0.43$ ) and mental dimensions ( $p=0.55$ ). This study concluded that hemodialysis status, being older, number of comorbidities, and depressing status influence quality of life. Program and specific treatment on depression among end-stage renal disease suggested for future study.

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### Kata kunci:

penyakit ginjal stadium akhir

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### ABSTRAK

Pandemi COVID-19 telah menimbulkan kepanikan dan kecemasan yang luar biasa di seluruh dunia, termasuk bagi pasien cuci darah yang dilaporkan memiliki angka kematian yang tinggi, penurunan kualitas hidup pasien termasuk bagi caregiver. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kualitas hidup antara pasien yang menjalani hemodialisis dengan caregiver khususnya selama COVID-19 di Indonesia. Sebuah desain studi cross-sectional telah diadopsi. Teknik pengambilan sampel secara kebetulan digunakan dalam penelitian ini antara bulan Juni dan Desember 2021. *Short Form-36* dan *Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale* digunakan untuk mengukur hasil primer. Tujuh puluh delapan pasien yang menerima hemodialisis dan Tujuh puluh delapan pengasuh direkrut. Semua pasien memiliki penyakit penyerta (88,7%) dan pasien cenderung berada pada tingkat depresi dan kecemasan tinggi (53,2%), tingkat depresi dan kecemasan sedang (30,4%). Namun, hanya sedikit (26,9%) pengasuh yang memiliki penyakit penyerta, dan semuanya tanpa tingkat depresi dan kecemasan yang tinggi. Penelitian ini menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan antara kualitas hidup pasien dengan kualitas hidup caregiver keluarga selama pandemi COVID-19, baik dari dimensi fisik ( $p=0,43$ ) maupun mental ( $p=0,55$ ). Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa status hemodialisis, usia lanjut, jumlah penyakit penyerta, dan status depresi mempengaruhi